

## **Community Outcomes Meeting (COM)**

Date: Tuesday, 14 June 2022

### **Present**

Alison Lowe – Deputy Mayor for Policing and Crime (DMPC)  
Julie Reid – Interim Head of Policing and Crime, WYCA

Russ Foster – Deputy Chief Constable (DCC) West Yorkshire Police (WYP)  
Oz Khan – ACC, WYP  
Ed Chesters – Ch.Supt, WYP  
Vanessa Rolfe, DCI, WYP

### **Also present**

Paige Cowling – Engagement Officer, Policing and Crime

Dave Iveson, Digital Communications Officer, Policing and Crime

### **1. Welcome, introductions and apologies.**

Apologies were given from the Chief Constable.

The Deputy Mayor for Policing and Crime (DMPC) introduced the meeting, welcomed those in attendance and provided an overview of the meeting.

Future meetings would cover the topics in the new Police and Crime Plan.

### **2. Notes of the previous meeting on 14 March 2022 and Matters arising.**

Minor amends to the previous notes would be made outside of the meeting, and then agreed as a correct record.

### **3. Deputy Mayor for Policing and crime and Chief Constables Announcements:**

No announcements

### **4. Serious and Organised Crime - to access the full report, click [here](#).**

ACC Khan introduced the report, he said that Serious and Organised Crime (SOC) was tackled through Programme Precision which had been judged as outstanding by HMICFRS. He spoke about the newly adopted clear, hold and build methodology, there were plans to roll this out across West Yorkshire. There were currently 146 SOC threats mapped, the largest was around drugs. This was an increase due to awareness of officers and a push from the force in this area.

There had been a decrease in use of firearms over the last 6 years, this was due to preventative work undertaken by the Force and through the thoroughness of investigations.

There were also dedicated responses in other areas such as drugs trafficking which were all detailed in the report.

The DMPC thanked ACC Khan for the comprehensive report and congratulated the Force on the HMICFRS finding. She said that the update on programme precision mentioned work to support vulnerable people, in terms of targeted work with individuals and engagement with the most vulnerable, she asked for some practical examples.

ACC Khan spoke about St Giles Trust which operated across West Yorkshire and worked with individuals in poverty, or who had been exploited or abused, or who faced other issues preventing

them reaching their full potential. The Trust helped individuals build a better future for themselves and the Force were fully engaged with the organisation in all districts.

ACC Khan also spoke about a Bradford based third sector intensive intervention project funded by the Violence Reduction Unit which used bespoke youth work approaches to work with young people for as long as they require to break the cycle and prevent them from facing a life of crime. It also aimed to understand and prevent harm and upstream interventions were developed. There were also youth workers within A&E departments 7 days a week to ensure timely support.

The DMPC welcomed the reduction in firearms discharges, she asked whether data was available in terms of the percentage link to organised crime as opposed to other causes such as mental health.

ACC Khan said for the majority of firearms offences, Mental Health was not the key driver, however there would be emotional factors involved. Gang related crime made up 18% of the individual suspects, which linked to 6% of the total firearms offences within West Yorkshire. This showed that the majority of firearms offences took place by individuals who were not mapped. He confirmed that once the discharge had taken place, then the data was available and the individual was mapped. Every firearms discharge was debriefed to identify links between individuals.

The DMPC then said that the organised exploitation of vulnerable people by SOC offenders was a real concern especially regarding young and vulnerable people where violence, intimidation and coercive control was used. The report highlighted "the true scale or activity can be difficult to determine and requires a whole partnership approach to identify and address the issues". She asked in terms of those the Force worked with, were they mostly pre or post arrest and did the Force anticipate widening Operation Cuckoo into other areas, depending on the outcomes of the pilot in Leeds.

ACC Khan said that pilots on Operation Cuckoo had been running, however it was too early to say what the outcomes were at this stage.

In terms of those worked with, they worked with people from both ends of the scale pre and post arrest. In the main the Force only found out about the individuals post arrest so their efforts were concentrated here.

The DMPC then asked what assurance could be offered to communities where Organised Crime Groups were prevalent in terms of how they were being policed locally.

ACC Khan said that Programme Precision worked across all 5 districts with an additional central function. Regular meetings also took place with all 5 districts. The Force worked with partners to ensure messaging was reaching communities and they looked at intensification weeks regularly. Programme Precision was one of WYP's most outstanding areas of work.

The DMPC added that for communities worried about organised crime there was a partnership between WYP and WYCA Policing and Crime Team in terms of commissioning of services and the work of the Violence Reduction Unit. She said that one of the gaps may be communication of that work with the public and their understanding of the breadth of work being undertaken.

ACC Khan said WYP were keen to ensure the Neighbourhood Policing Teams were at the forefront of this work to ensure a local approach to SOC.

The DMPC then asked in terms of Modern Slavery and Human Trafficking whether any work had been undertaken to look at trends in relation to gender or age or whether any vulnerabilities had been mapped for women in particular across the Violence Against Women and Girls (VAWG) agenda.

ACC Khan said the Force always undertook a victim profiling when dealing with Human Trafficking and Modern Slavery. The majority of cases over the last 3 years had been in connection with forced labour in illegal activities such as Cannabis farming. Ethnicity and nationality of those individuals was also recorded and the most common nationality of victims was Vietnamese. Males were the most common victim of this type of crime.

The DMPC chaired the National Modern Slavery Network so received a lot of Data from Avon and Somerset who were the lead on this area and said she was interested to know whether West Yorkshire were in line with the National statistics or not.

**Action: WYP to look into whether WY were outliers in terms of Human Trafficking and Modern Slavery data in terms of ethnicity and nationality**

## **5. Road Safety - to access the full report, click [here](#).**

Ch. Supt. Chesters said their key aims were to deny criminals use of the roads and reduce the numbers of fatalities and those seriously injured on the roads.

Vision Zero had an aim to reduce those killed and seriously injured to zero, the strategy to achieve this outlined that partners had a key responsibility along with WYP to work together. They had also seen an encouraging uptake in online Dash-Cam submissions through Operation SNAP. WY was one of the nation's leading forces in Automatic Number Plate Recognition (ANPR), in terms of how the force used it to inform intelligence led policing and to target individuals. Ch. Supt. Chesters said some efficiencies were gained from the methods of working during Covid and this valuable learning would continue. He finished by explaining the Road Safety Partnership from the police perspective; Vision Zero drove the overall strategy, and a Safer Roads Executive sat beneath which coordinated the plan across the 5 districts. An operational group within each district worked in partnership to deliver the objectives of Vision Zero. He highlighted some innovative work that targeted issues such as quad bikes and anti-social driving.

The DMPC added in terms of Vision Zero that the Mayor's Office alongside WYP had put in a bid to Government to address off road motorcycles.

The DMPC then asked why the data for those killed and seriously injured for the period July – December 2021 had not yet been published and when it was expected.

Ch. Supt. Chesters said the data was now available and would be shared with the DMPC. The figures had risen again, this was a trend as we returned to pre-pandemic normality.

The DMPC said it was important for us to acknowledge the rising trend and everyone needed to be much more vigilant. It also highlighted the importance of Operation SNAP which had also been warmly welcomed by the Police and Crime Panel. She asked whether the force were able to feed back to the public if they had successfully prosecuted someone as a result of their footage.

Ch. Supt. Chesters said this was not something they did currently for individual cases but would explore the capability and capacity to do this as there were a large number of cases being progressed, however he recognised that every positive story promoted the capability of the

platform. The DMPC suggested a web page which detailed all of the positive outcomes in one place.

The DMPC then referred to p.13 of the report which spoke about pre-emptive work to prevent drug driving. She asked what this looked like.

Ch. Supt. Chesters said in the past they had relied on field impairment tests. Drug wipes gave them a much more accurate way of testing for drug driving which gave an immediate result. They had experienced some supply chain issues with the wipes, so in some instances they had to refer to traditional policing techniques however were clear that these issues would not stop their enforcement activity. These issues had now been resolved.

The DMPC then asked in terms of high speed pursuits, how many there were and what was the learning that took place after each of them.

Ch. Supt. Chesters said each pursuit was debriefed, if a serious injury was involved then this was referred to their Professional Standards Department, or the Independent Office for Police Conduct. He felt the transparency and scrutiny was clear and thorough. They also fed into driver training, which included control room staff who conducted a constant risk assessment of an ongoing pursuit. There was an important balance between not letting offenders escape justice and considering the risk to the wider public. Each pursuit was thoroughly analysed and feedback or learning considered for each.

Finally, the DMPC said there was some concern about moving to the new ANPR system as the West Yorkshire system was already working well. She asked what the anticipated impact on ANPR would be when they had to move to the national model.

Ch. Supt. Chesters said they would not migrate until they were confident they could deliver the capability they were delivering under their current system. They were currently using some elements of the national model, however some elements did not currently work. They would therefore use both systems in conjunction until they were able to fully migrate with full capability.

#### **Actions:**

- a) WYP to provide the DMPC with the data for those killed and seriously injured for the period July – December 2021**
- b) WYP to explore the capability of providing feedback on positive outcomes from Dash-Cam submissions.**

#### **6. Drugs and Alcohol - to access the full report, click [here](#).**

ACC Khan introduced the report, he said that substance misuse was often linked to Serious Violent Crime and ASB, and therefore there was a need to intervene early. There were 8259 drug offences between April 21-March 22, the majority of which were linked to possession. Support was provided from arrest when the individual was brought into custody and sustained through their criminal justice system journey in order to maximise opportunities to prevent reoffending. They utilised 2 criteria to perform tests, the first was that an offender was over 18, or had been arrested for a trigger offence, and the second was that there were reasonable grounds to suspect that use of a Class A drug contributed to the offence. The figures showed that there were over 41,000 arrests and drugs tests were conducted on 4990 individuals, just over 50% of those were positive. They were working with drug referral partners to further understand the outcomes and successes of

drugs testing on arrest and arrest referral workers were based within the custody area. Liaison and Diversion teams were also based in custody, they conducted assessments regardless of testing status and worked with individuals with complex needs. Prior to release, all detainees underwent a pre-release risk assessment. They had also looked at Integrated Offender Management (IOM) and had moved to a new national model which now focussed additionally on neighbourhood crimes, they were focussing on offenders which caused the most harm to communities. Sex Offenders and Domestic Abuse perpetrators now had a separate offender management team. Drug related deaths were at their highest levels, however this was a national issue. The force were working to improve detection of 'Fast Parcels' and during Covid the movement of drugs increased, however, detection also increased during this period. Neighbourhood Policing Teams were also fully trained to work with communities to tackle this problem.

The DMPC commented on the arrest figures in comparison to the tested figures (41000 arrests and 4990 tested), she asked whether this was because they were the only ones that met the criteria or because that was the capability of the custody suites.

ACC Khan said this may have been due to shortages in testing kits in January and February 2022, but the individuals tested all met one of the two testing criteria.

The DMPC asked whether the force were confident that the other 37000, notwithstanding January and February did not meet the criteria and that's why they were not tested.

ACC Khan could not be confident this was the case, there would likely be individuals that did meet the criteria but were not tested for various reasons.

The DMPC understood, however said the prevalence of drugs was so great that the numbers which met the criteria appeared to be low. She was pleased that the figures had increased since the last meeting, however there was still more work to be done. ACC Khan agreed.

The DMPC then said on p.4 the report spoke about Drug Referral Partners and that reports were due to be received from them detailing the numbers and outcomes of referrals on 6 June and every quarter thereafter. She asked whether this had been received and whether there were any themes emerging.

ACC Khan said it was too early to say, however they had consolidated their approach across the 5 districts and had 1 approach. The data would be available to present at later meetings.

The DMPC then asked for more information on the Cohort 20 New Hall female revolving offender programme.

ACC Khan said Cohort 20 was detailed in the report, however it was a specific multi-agency approach to assist individuals. Information was shared about a detainee to create a bespoke action plan to ensure appropriate support was in place on release, this included drug and alcohol support, social work support, housing, Liaison and Diversion and Offender Management. They were currently working with up to 20 individuals, which was lower than they would like due to capacity, but they were working with the most vulnerable. The success of the programme would result in further work to increase numbers and capacity.

The DMPC asked in relation to drug related data whether we understood why we had seen increases in Drug offences across all five Districts and Cannabis productions recorded.



ACC Khan said the increases were due to increased detection during Covid, resulting in more crimes recorded. One of the crime types that didn't decrease throughout Covid was drugs, and more individuals were involved in supply and possession. They had also conducted an operation which involved looking into encrypted mobile phones which had resulted in more details of Organised Crime Groups and individuals which were not being mapped, resulting again in more crimes being recorded.

The DMPC was concerned about the rise in the use of Cannabis in sweets relating to children and young people. She asked whether any targeted work was taking place and whether it was the dealers or the children themselves who were doing this.

ACC Khan said there was no evidence to suggest it was the children themselves, but they were aware there were a lot of Cannabis infused sweets out there. He said American based sweets were more commonly infused. All NPTs were linked into this and they were looking into whether shops were selling the sweets and taking targeted action where necessary. They were mindful that the target audience was younger children and were doing targeted comms around this. They were working with the Regional Organised Crime Unit and other law enforcement agencies to ensure they were one step ahead wherever possible in order to disrupt the supply.

The DMPC said that the Mayor's office would be very happy to be part of any campaigns or comms on this topic.

Finally, the DMPC asked for an update on test on arrest and officers carrying the nasal spray Naloxone.

ACC Khan said as previously discussed there was more work to be done on test on arrest and they would look to increase numbers wherever possible. In terms of Naloxone, the court had recently approved a pilot for officers to carry it voluntarily. Training would be provided to all officers carrying Naloxone.

The DMPC was pleased to hear this, it was important as we were dealing with very vulnerable people and we should do all we could to save lives.

## **7. Children and Young People – Exception Report – to access the full report, click [here](#).**

ACC Khan said there were currently 38 Safer Schools Police Officers (SSPOs) in 56 educational establishments. Calderdale did not have any SSPOs as they were not deemed necessary in comparison to the other districts. SSPOs dealt with issues ranging from bullying to CSE. They had also created a series of educational inputs called Intervention 22, this provided information around the risks, consequences and guidance of the incident a young person had been involved in. All SSPOs provided educational input, delivered safeguarding messages and looked at diversionary activities. All primary schools in West Yorkshire had a PCSO aligned to them regardless of whether there was funding in place or not. Schools also received a newsletter with new resources, training and inputs. The Force Schools Liaison Officer linked in with nearly all schools within West Yorkshire to identify how the Force could assist or get involved.

ACC Khan then spoke about Pol-Ed which aimed to enhance partnership working between education and policing. Pol-Ed was a free educational resource available to all schools which focussed on key themes and covered age ranges from primary school to further education. There were currently 444 schools signed up to the programme.

The DMPC said that the Mayor had also written to all schools in West Yorkshire to encourage them to sign up.

The DMPC referred to a recent schools event in Bradford where she had met their SSPO. She had explained that sometimes the SSPO engaged with students due to safeguarding concerns, however sometimes it may be due to behaviour or conduct. She asked what happened in these circumstances.

ACC Khan said that they did not want to criminalise children unless absolutely necessary. The aim was to intervene early to prevent criminal activity developing. They did however need to investigate offences that may have been committed by children within school and this was done working with the school. The focus needed to be on how to prevent an incident taking place and on Intervention 22 to change the pattern of behaviour.

The DMPC reassured the public that her and the Mayor had asked about child Q and that a child would not be searched in school in West Yorkshire. They would be taken to a police station and an appropriate adult would be informed as would the parents.

The DMPC then asked how we were ensuring all work in schools was trauma informed.

ACC Khan said they were currently working with a colleague from the West Yorkshire Health and Care Partnership who was working on a training package to roll out to all Safer Schools Officers, there was an aim to then roll this out further to all Neighbourhood Policing Teams (NPTs). NPTs already had a 2-day training package in place. The aim was to have this rolled out to all SSPOs by the end of summer.

The DMPC said herself and the Mayor were incredibly supportive of Pol-Ed, and offered their support if there was anything that could be done to increase the uptake further.

## **8. Violence Against Women and Girls – to access the full report, click [here](#).**

DCI Rolf said the VAWG strategy was working well in terms of partnership between WYP, the Violence Reduction Unit, and the Combined Authority. The VAWG strategic delivery plan launched at the end of 2021 and put us in a good position to prioritise VAWG. She said West Yorkshire were leading the way nationally which allowed extra funding for training. There were 34 actions falling out of the strategy which were driven by the Force strategic plans. Improving investigations was a key focus and VAWG offences were being used to drive this improved performance. They were also in the process of identifying hotspots for these offences. This would allow targeted proactive patrols and the ability to deploy more resource into these areas. West Yorkshire was one of 3 exemplar forces in this area and work with the other exemplar forces had secured various additional training.

DCI Rolf then referred to the 3 NPCC VAWG pillars and said in terms of building trust and confidence, mandatory training was being delivered force wide. In terms of relentless pursuit of perpetrators, as well as their investigations, they were developing a perpetrator most wanted dashboard to provide a focus on those causing the most harm. In terms of creating safer spaces, they had adopted the Home Office Street Safe tool which had resulted in nearly 500 reports since September 2021. This volume allowed an analytical tool to be produced to enable police and partner led problem solving events.

The DMPC referred to p.2 which referred to crime types such as rape, serious sexual offences and Domestic Abuse stating they were being scrutinised to help understand strengths and areas for improvement. She asked for more information on how that scrutiny was being undertaken and where victim feedback was included in the scrutiny.

ACC Khan said that the HMICFRS had looked at the forces governance processes and oversight of investigative quality. The team held monthly meetings which held all of the districts to account around investigations and local accountability meetings were also scrutinised. This was then fed into a wider force accountability meeting. There was a clear focus on rape and sexual offences which had a specific reassurance board, there was also a Protecting Vulnerable Persons Board which had a specific element covering VAWG.

DCI Rolf added that there was also a Rape and Serious Sexual Offence (RASSO) improvement group which brought together several partners, and an independent VAWG scrutiny panel would be launched imminently which would focus on VAWG cases which had no further action.

In terms of incorporating the voices of victims, DCI Rolf spoke about the VAWG Independent Advisory Group and said they had pushed to ensure the victims voice was heard. They also had an investigation campaign running focusing on recording the victim's voice.

The DMPC then asked in terms of the monthly accountability meetings with districts, what concerns had been raised and were there any themes.

DCI Rolf said dip samples were done monthly and said there was a concern around basic tasks being overlooked which resulted in a problem later on, for example showing Body Worn Video in interview. Rape outcomes and performance were also looked at.

The DMPC said the report also spoke about tracking attendance times against key crime types, she asked what the key crime types were and whether there were any themes, and whether they were within the expected timescales.

DCI Rolf said the key crime types were rape, serious sexual offences, domestic abuse, so called 'honour' based abuse, forced marriage and CSE/A. They looked at initial attendance over 24 hours, 7 days, 30 days and 90 days and they were using the technology to better understand how they were responding to VAWG offences. The process was still in development.

The DMPC asked about the Public Space Protection Order (PSPO) in Bradford. She asked whether it would be rolled out any further and whether there had been any feedback.

DCI Rolf said this was a positive story, the order was put in place in 2019, last year women on the University Campus reported feeling unsafe, they therefore used uniformed patrol for reassurance, and also proactively to obtain a wider intelligence picture. In that time there were 20 breaches of the PSPO, 13 of which were VAWG offences. Overall, the PSPO had been a success. It had been shared with other districts who were encouraged to take it up.

The DMPC then said when the Chief Constable spoke at an online event with the Mayor last September, he said based on the last 12 months to July '21, 63,839 domestic crimes had been reported (175 per day) and said that sadly women and girls from ethnic minorities were more likely to be victims of sexual assault and sexual abuse but were less likely to report it. She asked whether there were any more up to date figures.



DCI Rolf said based on the last 12 months to April 22 there had been 75,735 domestic incidents reported (207 per day), this resulted in 60,670 domestic crimes (166 per day). The likelihood of being a victim of domestic abuse comparing gender, ethnicity and age showed that those from a Black background were are the highest risk. The West Yorkshire VRU were conducting a number of focus groups with women and girls from across West Yorkshire with a focus on Black, Asian and Minority Ethnic communities to address the gap in knowledge which was highlighted as part of the VAWG Literature Review. WYP would use these findings to develop their approach to future work. As a result of this data the force had submitted a bid for some academic research to better understand the reasons why and how it could be improved.

The DMPC offered the support of the office in putting the force in touch with organisations supporting Black and Minority Ethnic women should they wish.

**Action: WYP to make contact with Policing and Crime if they would like help reaching organisations supporting Black and Minority Ethnic women for their focus groups.**

#### **9. Safeguarding - to access the full report, click [here](#).**

ACC Khan said the force had their Protecting Vulnerable Persons (PVP) strategic plan which had a number of tactical plans sat underneath it around CSE/A. The force were still feeling the effects of the lockdown coupled with economic pressures right across safeguarding. Children missing from education was a growing trend. They were currently looking at recommendations from the National Panel Report to identify improvements that could be implemented in Bradford. The Force were also experiencing additional safeguarding pressures as a result of the war between Russia and Ukraine as Ukrainian citizens were being placed into West Yorkshire. They welcomed the announcement of the HMICFRS review into CSE/A and had secured refresher training on this. online CSE/A presented a growing challenge nationally and the force were committed to increasing resources within the abusive images assessment hubs. ACC Khan said in a recent inspection from the HMICFRS the force was found to have a strong safeguarding ethos. They were also working on an uplift in staff for the management of registered sex offenders. ACC Khan added they were also still working on an uplift in staff within safeguarding and were on their way to achieving their targets. The force were looking at a Child Multi-Agency Safeguarding Hub (MASH) review, the aim was to complete this within the next 6 months.

The DMPC said regarding the Arthur Labinjo-Hughes, Hakeem Hussain and Star Hobson report, that it was good that the recommendations were going out to Bradford. She asked whether they would also go out to the rest of West Yorkshire to allow shared learning.

ACC Khan said the recommendations were specific to Bradford in some ways, however the report had been shared with the other District Commanders.

The DMPC then asked regarding the forces application to take part in the pilot on Domestic Abuse Prevention Orders (DAPOs), how DAPOs supported victims and how they helped to prevent further offending.

ACC Khan said they currently had Domestic Violence Protection Orders (DVPOs), but the DAPOs took the strongest elements from the DVPOs and combined them with civil and criminal powers, and they could be sworn out within criminal or civil courts. He said it was a more preventative power, it had a penalty with it which meant you could be arrested, but there was also a rehabilitative

element. DAPOs were a trial, however it would strengthen the forces approach to Domestic Abuse where the victim needed additional protection.

The DMPC said a number of questions on this topic were answered by the Police and Crime Panel. This meeting was also live streamed and could be found on their website here: [Friday 15th July \(westyorkshire-pcp.gov.uk\)](https://www.westyorkshire-pcp.gov.uk)

The DMPC asked regarding the Suicide Prevention Officer, how this role would support NPTs and the Family Liaison Officers in their interactions with families affected by suicide. She asked how that role would add value to the people of West Yorkshire.

ACC Khan said this was a new role funded by Health. The Officer would research suicides on a weekly basis to identify themes or trends and to feed this intelligence back into NPTs e.g., so they could frequent specific locations if necessary or to place signposting information in these locations to help individuals. The role would also link in with related Charities and Third Sector Organisations across West Yorkshire.

## **10. Future Agenda Items**

- Neighbourhood Policing and ASB
- Neighbourhood Crime
- Stop and Search
- Use of Force
- Mental Health

## **11. Any Other Business**

The DMPC said the Mayor's new bus safety feedback tool was now available on the Mcard app and website and allowed all passengers to tell us what was happening on buses and trains, what was making them feel unsafe and where these incidents took place.

## **12. Next Meeting – 13 September 2022 at 1400**



<b>PARTNERSHIP CONTRIBUTION</b>
The Mayor and DMPC work with specific groups and organisations to better understand the impact of Use of Force on individuals and communities.
<b>EQUALITY, DIVERSITY, AND INCLUSION</b>
The Mayor and DMPC are working closely with the Chief Constable at both a national and local level to better understand the explanation for disproportionality in relation to Use of Force.
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<b>ATTACHMENT</b>
<a href="#">Chief Constables report – Use of Force</a> (PDF 266KB)





8. As part of the national portfolio on the APCC Race Disparity Working Group the DMPC will also be considering the recommendations of the IOPC national stop and search learning report as part of the ongoing work to tackle race disparity and improve communities' confidence in policing and the criminal justice system.
9. The DMPC will also be working closely with the National Police Chiefs' Council (NPCC) and other organisations on the Race Inclusion Plan.

#### **PARTNERSHIP CONTRIBUTION**

The Mayor and DMPC work with specific groups and organisations to better understand the impact of Stop and Search on individuals and communities.

#### **EQUALITY, DIVERSITY, AND INCLUSION**

The Mayor and DMPC are working closely with the Chief Constable and at both a national and local level to better understand the explanation for disproportionality in relation to Stop and Search.

#### **ATTACHMENT**

[Chief Constables report – Stop and Search](#) (PDF 273KB)



- In July 2021, a partnership bid to reduce motor vehicle crime in neighbourhood areas along the West Yorkshire M62 corridor received £306K from the Home Office Safer Streets Fund. The money was used to reduce the opportunity for motor vehicle crime by improving street lighting and installing and utilising CCTV and ANPR cameras in higher crime areas. The funding was also used for increased engagement and education around vehicle safety throughout the region to prevent vehicles being stolen.
- West Yorkshire was also again successful in Safer Streets Funding in July 2022, £518K was awarded to West Yorkshire to tackle anti-social behaviour and misuse of motorised quad bikes and motorcycles in residential areas, as well as parks and open spaces. This includes enforcement activity focused on the misuse of vehicles, a youth outreach and diversion programme working with charities in specific areas, and a public engagement campaign to ensure communities do not suffer or tolerate anti-social behaviour.
- Community Safety Partnerships, Local Authorities, West Yorkshire Police and third sector organisations are working together with the Mayor to deliver distinct and localised aspects.
- The Mayor/DMPC have set specific targets through the Police and Crime Plan to Keep Neighbourhood Crime below baseline.
- The Mayors Safer Communities Fund continues to deliver projects which support Neighbourhood Crime. In Grant Round 1 (March 22) 39 projects were awarded a total of £208,254.93. This round saw 14 projects focussing on Neighbourhood Crime and ASB totalling 74,035.81.

#### **PARTNERSHIP CONTRIBUTION**

The Mayor/DMPC will work with partners to continue to further embed an early intervention and prevention approach to anti-social behaviour, neighbourhood crime and disorder, whilst reducing harm and vulnerability in neighbourhoods.

The Mayor's Community Safety Fund, totalling over £5m annually across the 5 WY Districts, contributes towards distinct programmes of work that look to prevent neighbourhood crime, and support offenders away from a life of crime.

#### **EQUALITY, DIVERSITY, AND INCLUSION**

Some Individuals and communities may be more vulnerable to Neighbourhood crime based on their protected characteristics and or the communities where they live/work.

#### **ATTACHMENT**

[Chief Constables report – Neighbourhood Crime](#) (PDF 511KB)



- To date the Mayor has helped increase the number of frontline police officers and staff by 142 (including 24 PCSO's) and is on track to deliver on her pledge by May 2024.
- The Mayor/ Deputy Mayor have visited all Neighbourhood Policing Teams across West Yorkshire, speaking to staff, communities and members of the public.

#### **8. Mayor's Safer Communities Fund**

The Mayors Safer Communities Fund continues to deliver projects to tackle crime and ASB. Grant Round 1 awarded ( March 2022) 39 projects a total of £208,254.93. This round saw 14 projects focussing on Neighbourhood Crime and ASB totalling £74,035.81.

#### **PARTNERSHIP CONTRIBUTION**

Both statutory and non-statutory partners work at a local level to support Neighbourhood Policing, this may also include PCSO partnership funding arrangements.

#### **EQUALITY, DIVERSITY, AND INCLUSION**

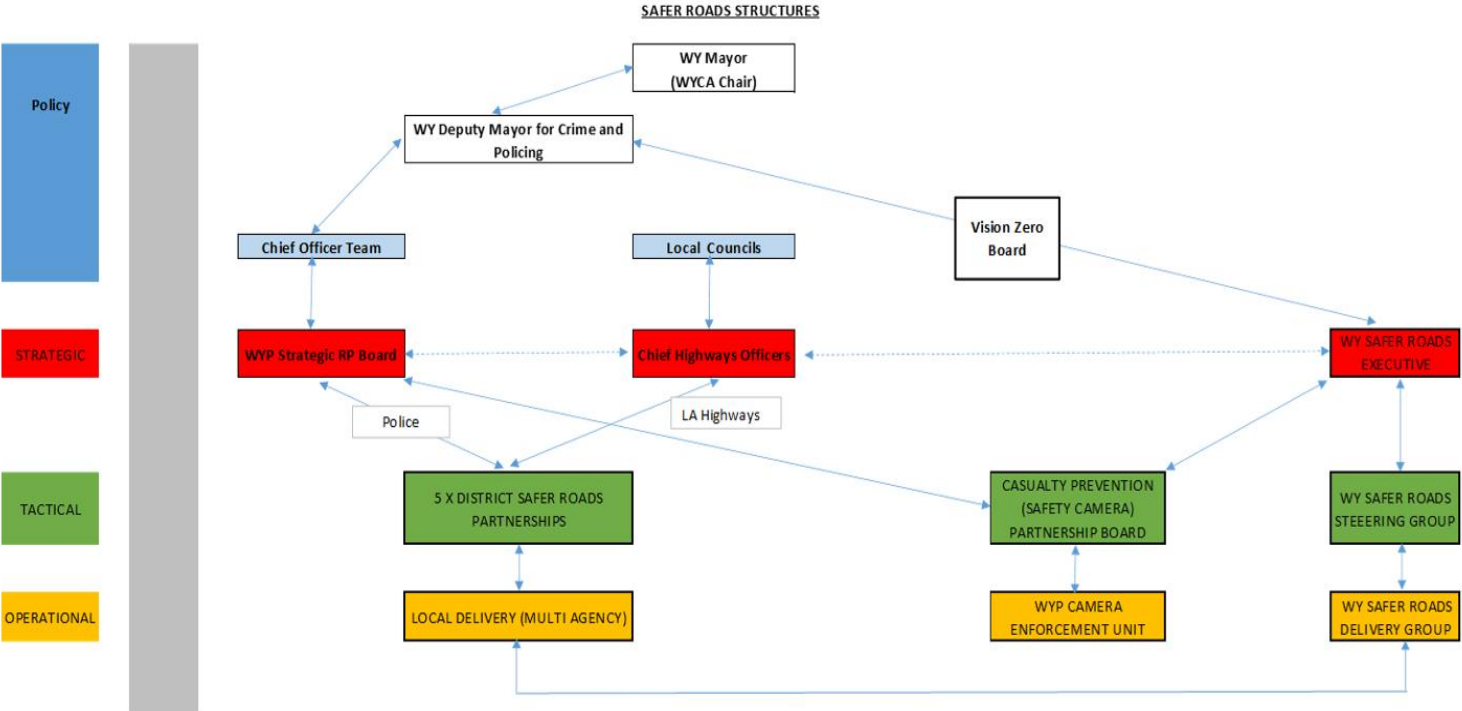
There are significant equality, diversity, and inclusion aspects to the Neighbourhood Policing and ASB agenda. Some communities, including those impacted by multiple deprivation, may be much more affected than others.

#### **ATTACHMENT**

[Chief Constables report – Neighbourhood Policing and ASB](#) (PDF 397KB)



Appendix A





- Mayor's Safer Communities Fund

The Mayors Safer Communities Fund continues to deliver projects to tackle poor mental health. Details of projects funded can be found here ([Mayor's Safer Communities Fund - West Yorkshire Combined Authority \(westyorks-ca.gov.uk\)](https://www.westyorks-ca.gov.uk/mayors-safer-communities-fund))

The Mayors Safer Communities Fund GR1 awarded on 1 March 2022 – 39 projects were awarded a total of £208,254.93 with 29 projects focussing on Mental Health (£158,813.21).

## **EQUALITY, DIVERSITY, AND INCLUSION**

With a diverse population distributed across urban and rural areas, understanding the needs of our communities can be complex. It is crucial that we are engaged with all our communities to understand their needs so we can serve them well. The health needs of people in the criminal justice system are increased by additional social needs and inequalities, unemployment, rough sleeping, lack of education, training and social isolation.

## **ATTACHMENT**

[Chief Constables report – Mental Health](#) (PDF 225KB)